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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/195 of 18 December 2008, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", the present report summarizes the work done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and reinforce criminal justice systems. The report also contains information on efforts to strengthen the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with a focus on the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body. It also provides information pursuant to Assembly resolution 63/193 of 18 December 2008, entitled "Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The report includes information on emerging policy issues and responses thereto and contains recommendations aimed at enhancing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 63/195 of 18 December 2008, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice. Also in that resolution, the Assembly urged UNODC to continue providing technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in accordance with United Nations-related instruments and internationally accepted standards; requested the Office to continue developing tools for providing technical assistance and cooperation to counter the growing serious crime of kidnapping; urged the Office to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have transnational organized crime mandates; and invited the Office to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing emerging policy issues including urban crime, the sexual exploitation of children, economic fraud and identity theft, as well as the issue of cybercrime. The Assembly urged the Office to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address its links with other forms of transnational organized crime; requested the Office to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses. This report also contains information pursuant to Assembly resolution 63/193 of 18 December 2008, entitled "Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

II. Enhancing international cooperation and responses to transnational organized crime

A. Combating transnational organized crime

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

2. Promoting the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] on trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and illicit manufacturing of and

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

trafficking in firearms is a top priority of UNODC. During the reporting period, an additional five States ratified the Organized Crime Convention, bringing the total number of States parties to that convention to 149. Eleven States ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the Organized Crime Convention, bringing the total number of States parties to that protocol to 130; seven States ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, bringing the total number of States parties to that protocol to 119; and five States ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, bringing the total number of States parties to that protocol to 79.

Implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

3. At its fourth session, held in Vienna from 8 to 17 October 2008, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted decisions on: possible mechanisms to review implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto (decision 4/1), international cooperation (decision 4/2), technical assistance (decision 4/3), trafficking in human beings (decision 4/4), implementation of the Migrants Protocol (decision 4/5) and implementation of the Firearms Protocol (decision 4/6).

4. Pursuant to recommendations to improve information-gathering on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, UNODC has developed a software application that has improved reporting by States. A total of 586 reports or updates of previous reports have been received from 116 Member States, 102 of which are parties to the Convention. UNODC is currently developing a comprehensive computer-based self-assessment tool that will allow States to report both on the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.[2] The tool is expected to simplify the reporting requirements of States while improving the quality of the information received in order to allow UNODC to better meet the technical assistance needs of States.

5. In accordance with Conference of the Parties decision 4/1, UNODC will convene an open-ended intergovernmental meeting of experts by September 2009 that will be tasked with presenting a report to the Conference at its fifth session on mechanisms for reviewing the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto.

6. In its decision 4/2, on implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the Organized Crime Convention, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the holding of the regional workshops organized by UNODC and requested that the Secretariat pursue such activities in regions not yet covered and follow them up at the subregional and interregional levels. The Conference also requested the Secretariat to further expand its online directory of central authorities for mutual legal assistance and extradition, to update and disseminate the catalogue of cases of mutual legal assistance, extradition and other forms of international legal cooperation in which the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention and the

[2] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Protocols thereto had been used, and to provide its support to strengthening networking among authorities at the interregional level. UNODC has held seven regional workshops on international cooperation and another six are planned in accordance with decision 4/2. Some of the planned workshops will target particular types of criminal activities in the concerned regions.

7. The Conference of the Parties noted, in its decision 4/2, that the Organized Crime Convention was being used by an increasing number of States as a basis for granting requests for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for purposes of confiscation. The Conference requested the Secretariat to provide its support to strengthening networking among authorities at the interregional level. UNODC will convene a meeting of experts from a number of regional judicial cooperation networks in September 2009.

8. In its decision 4/3, the Conference of the Parties took note with appreciation of the proposals for technical assistance activities developed by UNODC following the five priority areas determined by the Conference at its third session (CTOC/COP/2008/16): gathering information on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto; strengthening criminal justice responses to organized crime based on the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto; international cooperation and the establishment or strengthening of central authorities for mutual legal assistance and extradition; data collection; and implementation of the Protocols to the Organized Crime Convention.

Promoting ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto

9. UNODC has developed a series of tools for States, including the following: the online directory of competent national authorities, the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool and a catalogue of cases in which the Convention has been successfully used as a basis for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation. UNODC continues to provide legal advisory services, legislative assistance and other forms of technical assistance to Member States in the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto.

10. UNODC has also developed and implemented technical assistance and capacity-building projects covering a wide range of issues related to transnational organized crime. In 2008, UNODC produced a manual entitled *Good Practices for the Protection of Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings involving Organized Crime*.[3] The good practices contained in the publication, which deal with issues such as procedural protections and the establishment of witness protection units, were identified at regional expert group meetings. They reflect experiences from different geographical regions and legal systems, existing literature and previous and ongoing work by UNODC as well as other international and regional organizations.

11. In order to be able to protect witnesses, it is important that the authorities are able to relocate witnesses temporarily or permanently outside of national jurisdictions. International relocation incurs significant costs and resources,

[3] Available at http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/Witness-protection-manual-Feb08.pdf.

seriously affects witnesses and their families, and requires coordination at the international level. To address those issues, UNODC has developed a model law on witness protection and a model agreement on international relocation that were reviewed at a meeting held from 28 to 30 April 2008. Experts from 20 countries attended the meeting, at which representatives of international organizations provided expertise.

12. In the South Caucasus, UNODC is engaged with the Governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to strengthen the capacity of the judicial system to protect witnesses in organized crime cases. Through technical assistance such as training workshops, national seminars and cross-border and regional conferences of experts and agencies, specialized witness protection programmes and closer international cooperation are being developed. On 20 and 21 November 2008, UNODC held a training session on witness protection for the law enforcement, judicial and prosecutorial agencies of Azerbaijan.

13. UNODC and the Office of the Attorney General of Kenya organized a witness protection training workshop in Nairobi from 7 to 9 July 2008. The aim of the workshop was to familiarize Kenyan authorities with internationally accepted good practices and the requirements for running a witness protection programme. In August 2008, UNODC facilitated the delivery of witness protection training modules at a number of joint workshops on how to deal with victims of and witnesses in cases of trafficking in persons; the workshops were targeted at officials from the Attorney General's Office and the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico and were held in Mexico City, Tijuana, Oaxaca, San Cristóbal de las Casas and Tapachula. A national conference for witness protection was held in Argentina from 23 to 25 September 2008 to raise awareness about the importance of witness protection in the effective investigation and prosecution of serious crimes.

14. UNODC produced a handbook to assist Member States in undertaking organized crime threat assessments. The handbook provides guidance and serves as a training resource for officials involved in formulating strategic responses to organized crime. In December 2008, UNODC convened an informal meeting of experts in organized crime threat assessments at the National Policing Improvement Agency, located in Bramshill, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to share their views and provide technical advice for the handbook. A short training module supplements the handbook.

15. UNODC has started to develop material for training officers on gathering electronic evidence and a comparative good practices guide. To that end, two expert group meetings were held, one in Austria in 2008 and one in the Republic of Korea in 2009. The complexity of the issues and the differences in the laws governing the gathering and use of electronic evidence has been recognized and more information needs to be obtained from a larger range of countries. As a result, a series of regional expert group meetings are under way to collect such information and a publication is expected to be completed by August 2009.

16. Technical support was offered to Member States to help them respond effectively to the threat of kidnapping. Over the past year, UNODC has provided specialized assistance on the matter to the Government of Mexico. The United Nations *Counter-Kidnapping Manual* continues to be requested by States for domestic use. UNODC and the International Criminal Police

Organization (INTERPOL) are working together on counter-kidnapping initiatives and on delivering technical assistance directly to frontline law enforcement officers.

17. In 2008, UNODC provided technical assistance to more than 100 States and jurisdictions through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, including through the deployment of eight field-based experts delivering assistance in Central Asia, South-East Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Pacific Islands. Over the reporting period, UNODC assumed the role of coordinator of the Pacific Anti-Money-Laundering Programme, which provides legal and operational technical assistance by mentoring 14 jurisdictions of the Pacific Island Forum. Staff working for the Global Programme took the lead in a new initiative on financial flows to and from Afghanistan linked to the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and produced a draft report in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, INTERPOL, the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units and the Eurasian Group.

B. Measures against trafficking in persons

18. Data on the extent and nature of the complex crime of trafficking in persons are crucial for the design and implementation of effective countermeasures. In 2008, UNODC carried out research, within the framework of the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), on national responses to trafficking in persons. The primary data collected in 2007 and 2008 for 155 countries and territories were analysed and compiled in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, which was published in February 2009.[4]

19. UNODC worked closely with national authorities in developing policies and action plans against trafficking in persons and technical assistance was provided for the establishment of relevant infrastructure, including in the Black Sea area and in East and Southern Africa. UNODC has supported States and other stakeholders in their efforts to prevent trafficking in persons and to develop national, regional and global awareness-raising campaigns targeted at different groups. In order to assist in implementing the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and in adapting national legislation accordingly, in 2009 UNODC finalized a model law against trafficking in persons[5] for both civil and common law countries.

20. The Office has initiated an analysis of the approach adopted in Islamic law to trafficking in persons and published *Combating Trafficking in Persons: a Handbook for Parliamentarians*,[6] in April 2009. In addition, the second edition of the *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons*[7] was published in October 2008. A training manual on the protection of victims of trafficking in persons and the investigation and prosecution of traffickers has been finalized and will be published in the last quarter of 2009.

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[4] Available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html.

[5] Available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/publications.html.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.V.5.

[7] Ibid., Sales No. E.08.V.14.

21. The Executive Director of UNODC has been entrusted with coordinating the activities of the Inter-Agency Cooperation Group against Trafficking in Persons. At its meeting on 23 April 2009, the Inter-Agency Cooperation Group discussed approaches to strengthen the coordination of efforts at the national, regional and global levels.

22. UNODC manages UN.GIFT in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. UNODC is also a member of several regional coordination initiatives, such as the Expert Coordination Team of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Global Migration Group. UNODC works to reduce duplication of efforts and promotes coordination and cooperation in that area.

C. Countering smuggling of migrants

23. UNODC supports States in implementing the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Organized Crime Convention, in order to prevent and prosecute smugglers and protect the rights of smuggled migrants. The assessment and research activities conducted by UNODC on the smuggling of migrants and related activities have contributed to improving knowledge on shortcomings in the implementation of the Migrants Protocol. A study on the smuggling of migrants from India into Europe, in particular into the United Kingdom, was published at the beginning of 2009.

24. In 2008, UNODC launched a comprehensive programme to assist Member States in North and West Africa in strengthening the criminal justice response to the smuggling of migrants from and through Africa. The programme is composed of the following six technical components: legislative development, policy development and institutional capacity-building, human capacity-building, international cooperation, data collection and analysis, and awareness-raising. UNODC is seeking to partner with entities such as INTERPOL, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex) and the European Police Office (Europol). In March 2009, an informal expert group meeting was held in order to draft model legislative provisions on migrant smuggling to meet the special needs of a diverse range of legal systems. A draft model law will be discussed in a follow-up meeting, to be held in October 2009.

D. Measures against trafficking in firearms

25. UNODC held a regional training seminar on measures to prevent and combat trafficking in firearms in Zagreb in April 2008. Participants at the seminar discussed issues related to the implementation of the Firearms Protocol, exchanged views and shared experiences with other law enforcement authorities from South-Eastern Europe responsible for firearms control. In August 2008, UNODC convened a second expert working group meeting on the Firearms Protocol to provide input for

the development of UNODC technical guidelines on implementation of the protocol. Participants gave advice for the preparation by UNODC of a model law to assist States in implementing the protocol. In addition, UNODC has developed a strategy for combating the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms that involves assessing and strengthening, as part of a pilot project, the legislative and institutional capacity of 10 States to implement the Protocol. The participating States are expected to develop national action plans to enable an in-depth assessment of legislative and institutional gaps to be carried out.

26. UNODC has actively participated in the Coordinating Action on Small Arms, which serves as a mechanism for consulting, exchanging information and setting priorities among United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes dealing with issues related to small arms and light weapons.

E. Curbing corruption

27. The Convention against Corruption is the only global comprehensive treaty against corruption. As at 15 June 2009, 140 States were signatories to the Convention and 136 States were parties to it.

Implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

28. At its first session, held in Amman from 10 to 14 December 2006, and at its second session, held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008, the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption adopted resolutions on: review of implementation (resolutions 1/1 and 2/1); the information-gathering mechanism on the implementation of the Convention against Corruption (resolution 1/2); the adaptation, by States parties and States signatories, of their legislation and regulations (resolutions 1/3 and 2/2); asset recovery (resolutions 1/4 and 2/3); technical assistance (resolutions 1/5, 1/6 and 2/4); bribery of officials of public international organizations (resolutions 1/7 and 2/5); and best practices (resolution 1/8) (see CAC/COSP/2006/12 and CAC/COSP/2008/15). The third session of the Conference will be held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009.

29. Pursuant to Conference of the States Parties resolutions 1/2 and 2/1, UNODC has developed a software-based self-assessment checklist. As at 15 June 2009, 78 States, of which 72 were parties to the Convention, had submitted self-assessment reports. A comprehensive version of the software is to be presented to the Conference at its third session.

30. Further to Conference of the States Parties resolutions 1/7 and 2/5, an open-ended workshop was held in January 2009 on cooperation between public international organizations and States parties in investigations of corruption involving international public officials. A meeting of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination was held in January 2009 to discuss a system-wide integrity initiative; prior to the meeting, the Secretariat had prepared a website on which information received through a voluntary consultative process was collated.

31. In its resolution 2/1, the Conference of the States Parties decided that the Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption should prepare terms of reference for a review mechanism for consideration, action and possible adoption to the Conference at its third session. At meetings held in Vienna from 22 to 24 September 2008, from 15 to 17 December 2008 and from 11 to 13 May 2009, and at a meeting to be held from 25 August to 2 September 2009, the Working Group has negotiated a rolling text prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of proposals received from 33 States.

32. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held two meetings, one on 25 and 26 September 2008 and one on 14 and 15 May 2009, at which it formulated recommendations giving priority to capacity-building, developing cumulative knowledge, setting up a network of asset recovery focal points and developing practical tools.

33. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Technical Assistance held a meeting on 18 and 19 December 2008, at which it endorsed proposals for technical assistance developed by UNODC, stressed the importance of coordination and noted efforts undertaken to better identify technical assistance needs through the self-assessment checklist.

Promoting ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

34. UNODC has developed a voluntary pilot review programme to test methods to review the implementation of the Convention and provide the Conference with information on lessons learned and experience acquired. The pilot programme also aims to assist participating States in filling the gaps identified through their review. The twenty-nine State parties who have joined the programme are expected to complete all reviews before the third session of the Conference.

35. Tools are being developed to assist Member States in implementing the Convention against Corruption. Such tools include the *travaux préparatoires*, a technical guide, a guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, training manuals on alternative dispute resolution, restorative justice and judicial ethics, computer-based training tools and a knowledge-management consortium including a legal library. In addition, UNODC is providing technical assistance to conduct surveys aimed at assessing levels of corruption.

36. Technical assistance projects addressing anti-corruption policies, capacity-building, judicial integrity and awareness-raising were carried out to involve non-State actors in the following requesting Member States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nigeria, Peru, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam. The Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme of UNODC has provided top-level and long-term expertise in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cape Verde, Jordan, Kenya, Tajikistan and Thailand, as well as Southern Sudan. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness adopted in 2005 and the One United Nations

initiative, UNODC extended its technical assistance to conflict and post-conflict situations, such as Iraq and Southern Sudan.

37. UNODC continued to cooperate with partners in the fight against corruption. For example, it cooperated with INTERPOL and the Government of Austria in the establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the signature of a memorandum of understanding on anti-corruption, the United Nations Global Compact, the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities and the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination.

38. UNODC and the World Bank launched the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) initiative to promote the implementation of the Convention against Corruption, develop knowledge products such as a guide to non-conviction-based confiscation, build capacity and establish partnerships to share information and expertise. UNODC continued its campaign entitled "Corruption. Your 'no' counts" by organizing and supporting awareness-raising activities in UNODC field and project offices.

F. Countering terrorism

39. Pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 63/195, UNODC has continued to enhance its technical assistance to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism in Member States requesting such assistance in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and in cooperation with international and regional organizations.

40. Since January 2003, UNODC has assisted over 165 Member States in ratifying and implementing the 16 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. Between 1 January 2008 and 31 May 2009, 70 States received country-specific, direct assistance and 21 regional and subregional workshops were organized. Many of the workshops focused on specific topics, such as international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism, countering the financing of terrorism, preventing nuclear terrorism and rule of law aspects of countering terrorism. Some 2,350 national criminal justice officials were provided with specialized training on the provisions and practical application of the international legal instruments.

41. Several technical assistance tools have been developed, including model legislative provisions against terrorism and a counter-terrorism legal database, which contains legislation and case law from more than 145 countries. The database was made accessible in June 2009 through the public website of UNODC (https://www.unodc.org/tldb). Since June 2008, the following publications have been finalized: *Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*,[8] Manual on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters related to Terrorism, Frequently Asked Questions on International Law Aspects relating to Terrorism, Overview of the Counter-Terrorism Legislation of the Gulf Countries and Yemen and compendiums of bilateral, regional and international agreements on extradition and

[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.IV.2.

mutual legal assistance in criminal matters for Niger and for States members of the Indian Ocean Commission. Together with DiploFoundation, UNODC developed a six-week online training course in English and French to assist criminal justice officials in effectively utilizing the channels for international legal cooperation in criminal matters contained in the international legal instruments against terrorism.

42. The technical assistance provided is guided by the policies of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate. Since June 2008, UNODC has participated in 11 country visits of the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

43. To ensure that its counter-terrorism work is carried out in the broader context of United Nations system-wide efforts, UNODC contributed to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. As one of the co-chairs of the Task Force, UNODC has helped to advance the work of the working group on integrated assistance for countering terrorism by setting up an automated information system and the working group on tackling the financing of terrorism. The Office is also actively involved in the working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism and the working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

44. UNODC has assisted States in carrying out 482 new ratifications of international legal instruments and has enabled 62 Member States to adopt or review counter-terrorism legislation. In addition, UNODC has been a catalyst for the development of national counter-terrorism action plans and provided assistance in criminal cases benefitting from international cooperation.

45. Notwithstanding those achievements, work with regard to ratification and legislative incorporation assistance needs to be reinforced since, as at 1 July 2009, only three Member States had ratified all 16 international legal instruments and fewer than 110 countries had ratified the first 12 international conventions and protocols. Moreover, efforts should be enhanced to build and transfer, in a systematic, comprehensive and sustained manner, specialized knowledge and expertise to strengthen the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply the legal regime against terrorism in conformity with the rule of law. Delivering in-depth training assistance requires expanded services in specialized areas of UNODC expertise, such as: international cooperation in criminal matters; nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism; maritime terrorism; financing of terrorism; and rule of law aspects of countering terrorism. New tools are being developed and existing tools are being refined to fully cover the evolving international legal framework and assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.[9] In addition, the complex and multifaceted nature of terrorism requires integrated services that incorporate the cross-cutting aspects of drug control, crime and terrorism prevention. Increased substantive and financial support from Member States is required to meet those challenges.

46. At its eighteenth session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international

[9] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

conventions and protocols related to terrorism" for adoption by the General Assembly (see E/2009/30–E/CN.15/2009/20).

III. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

A. Crime prevention and criminal justice reform in developing, transitional and post-conflict societies

47. Concerning crime prevention and criminal justice reforms in developing, transitional and post-conflict societies, UNODC focused on publishing tools and policy documents and on providing technical assistance through 35 programmes in 28 countries, with the main growth areas being penal reform and alternatives to imprisonment, victim empowerment and conflict resolution and prevention. Assistance was provided by UNODC, jointly with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and UNDP, to Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and Somalia. In addition, the Office developed a thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform for the period 2009-2011 and included crime prevention and criminal justice components in all the regional programmes it developed.

48. Tools were developed to facilitate the provision of technical assistance and support for policymakers and practitioners in implementing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. As part of its *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit*,[10] UNODC developed four tools on gender, crime prevention, forensics and border control. In addition, UNODC published the *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, the *Handbook for Prison Managers and Policymakers on Women and Imprisonment* and the *Handbook on Planning and Action for Crime Prevention in Southern Africa and the Caribbean Regions*. The Office also published, in cooperation with UNICEF, the Model Law on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

49. The Office continued to build partnerships with other United Nations agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, and supported the development of a comprehensive and multisectoral crime prevention strategy to facilitate cooperation among States in the Caribbean region by providing assistance to the Caribbean Community. The Office participated in the Armed Violence Prevention Programme[11] inter-agency mission to Kenya in April 2009; carried out two joint programming missions with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to Nicaragua in late 2008 and to Honduras in late 2008 and April 2009; started implementing the memorandum of understanding with UNDP in the area of criminal justice; and carried out a joint regional training session with UNICEF on juvenile justice indicators. The Office was involved in implementing the guidance note of the Secretary-General on rule of law assistance

[10] Available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/Criminal-Justice-Toolkit.html.

[11] Other participating agencies are the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the World Health Organization.

and on the United Nation's approach to justice for children. Some institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, such as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, and international non-governmental organizations, such as Penal Reform International, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims and the International Bureau for Children's Rights, were partners in the delivery of technical assistance.

50. UNODC launched an initiative, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the mission of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat at the United Nations Office for West Africa and INTERPOL, to support the establishment of transnational crime units in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone that will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States regional action plan on illicit drug trafficking and organized crime (2008-2011).

B. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

51. In order to operationalize the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC has produced a series of legal tools and handbooks. The Model Law on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, published jointly by UNODC and UNICEF, is aimed at assisting States in designing and reviewing national laws, procedures and practices with a view to ensuring full respect for the rights of child victims and witnesses of crime and to furthering the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[12] by States that are party to that convention. The Model Law will be translated into French and Spanish in the course of 2009.

52. With generous contributions from the Government of Canada and the Government of Finland, and thanks to the offer made by the Government of Thailand to act as host, UNODC organized an intergovernmental expert group meeting to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[13] in Bangkok from 23 to 25 March 2009. The report of the meeting will be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session, to be held in Vienna from 17 to 21 May 2010.

53. UNODC will organize, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings. The meeting is expected to be held in Bangkok in the last quarter of 2009. An open-ended intergovernmental meeting of experts is also planned to discuss a set of basic principles and guidelines for improving access to legal aid in the criminal justice system.

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[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[13] General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex.

C. Data collection, research and trend analysis

54. In the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems are the main instrument used to collect police and judicial statistics from virtually all Member States. Ten surveys have been carried out, resulting in the collation of data from 1976 to 2006.[14] In 2008, UNODC compiled an inventory of available statistics on intentional homicide, resulting in a database covering 198 countries and territories.[15] At its eighteenth session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime", in which the Commission noted the need to simplify and improve the reporting system of the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The new format will be piloted based on the results of the eleventh edition of the survey, which covers the period 2007-2008.

55. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to publish studies on drugs and crime, including *Crime and its Impact on the Balkans and Affected Countries* (March 2008), *The Threat of Narco-Trafficking in the Americas* (October 2008) and *Drug Trafficking as a Security Threat in West Africa* (October 2008). The studies published in October 2008 are analytical reports that have been presented at high-level conferences. UNODC also continued a large-scale data gathering effort on the global response to trafficking in persons (see para. 18 above).

56. UNODC assisted requesting Governments in building capacity for the collection and reporting of crime and criminal justice statistics. That included assisting in the carrying out of victimization surveys in Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Cape Verde.[16] In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNODC organized a workshop on crime statistics, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 December 2008, that was attended by participants from 21 African countries. A task force coordinated by UNODC and the Economic Commission for Europe met in Vienna in October 2008 to finalize a manual on victimization surveys, to be published in the second half of 2009.

57. UNODC is participating in the development of indicators for measuring crime levels and assessing the efficiency of criminal justice systems. In doing so, UNODC is collaborating with the European Commission through its membership in the working group and task forces on crime statistics established by Eurostat and its participation in the Expert Group on Policy Needs for Data on Crime and Criminal Justice and relevant sub-groups.[17] UNODC has strengthened its collaboration with

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[14] More information on the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems is available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html.

[15] See http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/ihs.html.

[16] Executive summaries of the reports from each country are available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Data-for-Africa-publications.html.

[17] The Expert Group on Policy Needs for Data on Crime and Criminal Justice was established by the European Commission to guide work towards the identification of selected crime indicators. In 2008, UNODC participated in the sub-groups on trafficking in persons, criminal justice statistics and planning.

Eurostat with a view to aligning the two offices' data collection systems; collaborated with UNDP in the context of the Armed Violence Prevention Programme and with other organizations involved in supporting the implementation of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development[18] by developing statistics on armed violence; collaborated with UNICEF in the organization of a training session for countries in South and West Asia on juvenile justice indicators and information systems, held in Kathmandu in November 2008; and contributed to the United Nations system-wide effort to develop indicators for measuring violence against women.

IV. Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

58. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/193, the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, with pre-congress consultations to be held on 11 April and a high-level segment to be held on 18 and 19 April. In that resolution, the Assembly decided that the main theme of the Twelfth Congress would be "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world".

59. The Government of Brazil, as host country, has proposed the Bahia Convention Centre in Salvador as the venue for the Twelfth Congress. UNODC undertook a planning mission to Brazil from 19 to 23 January 2009 and the host country agreement is under discussion.

60. The Secretariat reported to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session on preparations for the Twelfth Congress (E/CN.15/2009/9), including the plan for documentation, prepared in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission. In its resolution 18/1, entitled "Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and custodial and non-custodial settings," the Commission requested the Executive Director of UNODC to convene in 2009 an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to develop, consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[19] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[20] supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings. It also welcomed the offer by the Government of Thailand to act as host to the expert group meeting and requested the meeting to submit the outcome of its work to the Twelfth Congress.

61. In its resolution 63/193, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress. A discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress[21] was made available for the consideration by the

[18] A/CONF.192/2006/RC/2, annex.

[19] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part): *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part I)), sect. J, No. 34.

[20] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[21] A/CONF.213/PM.1.

Commission. Four regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress are being held:

(a) Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting, San José, 25-27 May 2009;

(b) Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting, Doha, 1-3 June 2009;

(c) Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting, Bangkok, 1-3 July 2009;

(d) African Regional Preparatory Meeting, Nairobi, 8-10 September 2009.

V. Emerging policy issues

Piracy

62. From 10 to 21 November 2008, UNODC experts attended a working group convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Somalia to develop a response to the operations of Somali pirates operating in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean and to establish an internationally recognized procedure for the prosecution of those pirates. UNODC secured relevant funding and has started to support the delivery of technical assistance in that regard.

Cybercrime

63. In February 2009, the European Commission and UNODC organized a meeting with key international entities, including INTERPOL, Europol, the International Telecommunication Union and the Council of Europe, to coordinate various activities on cybercrime. UNODC is also an active partner, together with Europol and INTERPOL, in a European Commission-funded programme on the harmonization of cybercrime training, in the framework of which UNODC hosted a training session on live data forensics, held in Vienna from 15 to 19 June 2009. Although the training provided at the session focused on the European Union, UNODC will continue working in the framework of the programme in order to extend such training and capacity-building to developing countries. UNODC is also finalizing a thematic programme to assist requesting States in developing the necessary legal and technical foundations to effectively fight cybercrime. The project will have a specific component aimed at targeting the misuse of information and communication technologies, in particular the Internet, in the sexual abuse and exploitation of children in developing countries.

Sexual exploitation of children

64. In its resolution 16/2, entitled "Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children", the Commission urged Member States to adopt relevant legal measures. Most Member States reporting progress on implementation indicated that they had adopted national legislation in conformity with international instruments governing the rights of the child, as well as related measures to promote the investigation and prosecution of relevant offences; only a few States indicated that adequate or specific legislative and other measures were in place to deal effectively with the use of information technology,

including the Internet, in the sexual exploitation of children. Further guidance through the Crime Commission may be needed on legislative requirements, conditions for successful national and international law enforcement and the involvement of Internet service providers in preventing and detecting the sexual exploitation of children.

Urban crime

65. As outlined in *Global Burden of Armed Violence*, statistics on intentional homicide compiled by UNODC indicate that the highest levels of intentional homicides had been registered in South and Central America, the Caribbean and Southern Africa (2004 data). Levels of urban violence and crime attributed to young people in those subregions, in particular in Central America, remain high and a source of concern. Countries in the subregion are currently aiming at rebalancing their policies and strategies to address the problem by increasingly emphasizing effective preventive policies. In that respect, UNODC stands ready to support Member States with technical advisory services and assistance.

VI. Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body

A. Implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

66. The strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime contains objectives and result areas for three themes: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development.[22] The strategy is being operationalized through programmes and projects implemented at the national, regional and global levels that are designed, implemented and evaluated using a logical framework approach.

67. Pursuant to its strategy for the period 2008-2011, UNODC has been developing integrated regional and thematic programmes with various components; the programmes have evolved from being project-based to adopting a more flexible approach to technical assistance. The new approach should lead to greater transparency and engagement, closer alignment with Governments' priorities, involvement by other United Nations entities and an improved funding situation for the Office.

68. UNODC has engaged, at the senior policy level, with the World Bank, the European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Community to explore the potential for joint operations, particularly in the areas of crime prevention, judicial and criminal justice reform, countering money-laundering, countering the financing of terrorism, and sustainable livelihoods. In the context of the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime

[22] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

Prevention (2007-2012), UNODC initiated a strategic policy exchange with the African Development Bank in the areas of governance, anti-corruption, countering money-laundering, drug control and crime prevention.

69. UNODC has strengthened its partnerships and coordination with other United Nations entities as part of the One United Nations initiative and in order to step up its engagement with coordinating bodies across the United Nations system, in particular through the United Nations Development Group. Two major public relations events on human trafficking, co-sponsored by the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, were organized in New York, at which UNODC, the Fund and the United Nations Foundation signed a cooperation agreement intended to facilitate resource mobilization from private sources.

B. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

70. In 2008, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs established, pursuant to its decision 51/1 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 17/2, an open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. The working group transmitted its recommendations to both commissions.[23] On the basis of those recommendations, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 52/13, decided to establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance. A mirror resolution was adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 18/3), to lead to the setting up of a single working group reporting to both bodies. The working group was expected to provide, inter alia, a forum for dialogue between Member States and UNODC, and propose pragmatic recommendations for ways to enhance the governance and funding of UNODC.

71. Voluntary contributions to UNODC are budgeted and accounted for separately under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. In the biennium 2006-2007, the UNDCP Fund financed 75 per cent of the special-purpose activities of UNODC and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund financed the remaining 25 per cent. This ratio was approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 16/6, entitled "Budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund", and is used to assign general-purpose funding requirements to the two funds in the biennium 2008-2009.

72. In the report of the Executive Director entitled "Implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime" (E/CN.7/2009/11-E/CN.15/2009/11), the general-purpose income of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund is projected to amount to $5.1 million for the biennium 2008-2009 and general-purpose fund expenditure is projected to amount to $7.1 million, a total shortfall of $2 million. In that regard, the Fund is projected to have an unsustainable balance of $1.6 million at

[23] E/CN.7/2009/10-E/CN.15/2009/10.

the end of 2009 and does not appear able to bear its assigned share of the general-purpose expenditures of UNODC into 2010.

73. Starting in 2010, the general-purpose funds under the drug programme fund and the crime programme fund will be presented as a single general-purpose budget. The consolidation of those accounts will be accompanied by the merger of the two funds' accounts for programme support costs. This rationalization simplifies the budget and brings it more in line with the regular budget section for drugs and crime. It also eliminates the need to apportion costs between the two funds using formulae that either leave the crime programme fund bankrupt or else assign a disproportionate share of common costs to the drug programme fund. The special-purpose fund project portfolios of the two funds will remain separate, as most contributions are specifically earmarked under each fund.

74. The report on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 also contains information showing that the lower-than-expected general-purpose income of the UNDCP Fund and higher costs meant that decisive action was needed to reduce general-purpose fund expenditure by at least $2 million in 2009. In the past, UNODC was able to reduce general-purpose expenditures by freezing vacant posts, by implementing efficiency measures in the areas of travel and project execution, and by assigning more costs to projects. Such measures alone will not achieve the savings required in 2009; therefore, a detailed review of critical functions is being undertaken with a view to restructuring and streamlining the work of UNODC. Cost-saving measures in the areas covered by the general-purpose fund will affect the ability of UNODC to continue to work efficiently and effectively towards the fulfilment of its mandates.

VII. Recommendations

75. It is recommended that the General Assembly consider the following measures:

Combating transnational organized crime

1. Encouraging Member States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[24] to take necessary steps to ensure effective implementation of those instruments and to take advantage of the wide spectrum of tools and assistance offered by UNODC in the fight against transnational organized crime;

2. Encouraging Member States to fully implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, including, if necessary, by reviewing and amending their legislation;

3. Assisting in the development of an efficient mechanism for reviewing the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto;

4. Encouraging Member States, if they have not already done so, to strengthen the skills and capacity of criminal justice agencies responsible for

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Criminal justice agencies should also have the capacity to identify victims of trafficking in persons and to ensure that the rights of those victims and of smuggled migrants are protected;

5. Encouraging Member States to use the *Good Practices for the Protection of Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings involving Organized Crime*, together with the model law on witness protection and the model agreement on international relocation produced with the assistance of Member States;

6. Calling upon Member States to ensure cooperation at the national, regional and international levels to combat organized criminal groups operating at the national, regional and international levels, including through training sessions on mutual legal assistance, memorandums of understanding, extradition and other forms of judicial cooperation;

7. In response to the international threat posed by piracy off the coast of Somalia, encouraging Member States to support the UNODC programme of technical assistance to Somalia and its neighbouring States in establishing an effective law enforcement response supported by a robust domestic rule of law framework;

8. Encouraging Member States to adopt the organized crime threat assessment handbook produced by the United Nations in order to establish an accurate and uniform assessment of domestic threat and to develop responsive and appropriate strategies to combat it;

9. Encouraging Member States to train law enforcement and judicial personnel to combat money-laundering and, in that context, to utilize the operational tools available through such international assistance providers as UNODC;

10. Encouraging Member States to incorporate the provisions contained in the United Nations *Counter-Kidnapping Manual* into their domestic response strategies in order to ensure that procedures are homogenous and that good practices are established;

Corruption

11. Encouraging Member States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption[25] and to support its full implementation;

12. Encouraging States parties and signatories to the Convention against Corruption to provide full support to the establishment and operation of the mechanism for review of implementation expected to be adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its third session, to be held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009;

13. Encouraging Member States to provide UNODC with the funding necessary to enable it to continue providing and expanding technical

[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

assistance for the effective implementation of the Convention against Corruption;

Terrorism

14. Emphasizing that, given the continued threat posed by terrorism, it is imperative to sustain focused attention and provide sustained support to the efforts undertaken by UNODC to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism and to the delivery of technical assistance for enhancing related national capacities;

15. Providing further guidance with regard to the reinforcement of the counter-terrorism technical assistance work done by UNODC, covering both the specialized services for strengthening the legal regime against terrorism and the services for addressing the cross-cutting issues of crime, drugs and terrorism;

16. Providing further guidance on the involvement of UNODC in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

17. Expressing gratitude to donor countries for the voluntary contributions made to the Office's counter-terrorism work and inviting Member States to increase the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources for implementing the technical assistance activities carried out by UNODC in the area of terrorism prevention;

Crime prevention and criminal justice reform in developing, transitional and post-conflict societies

18. Requesting UNODC to continue to provide high-quality technical assistance to Member States, in particular developing, transitional and post-conflict countries, in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a particular focus on youth crime prevention, access to justice, penal reform and alternatives to imprisonment, justice for children, social reintegration of offenders, and mainstreaming a human rights approach focusing on vulnerable groups, women, children and victims in all programmes. In that connection, Member States should consider supporting the design and implementation of the new UNODC regional programme approach designed to ensure full ownership by the States concerned and the involvement of United Nations partners, key stakeholders and international funding partners;

19. Encouraging Member States to place crime prevention and criminal justice reform policy at the forefront of national priorities, taking advantage of evidence-based good practices and using a preventive and restorative approach;

20. Requesting UNODC to continue to provide technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention and to partner with other agencies of the United Nations system in order to ensure multisectoral and multidisciplinary responses;

21. Requesting UNODC to assist requesting Member States in ensuring that legislation and corresponding institutional capacities are in place for the rehabilitation of offenders, in particular young people in conflict with the law,

and their social reintegration in accordance with the relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

22. Encouraging Member States to translate those standards and norms into their national languages, to utilize existing manuals and handbooks on the standards and norms, and to organize training opportunities for relevant criminal justice officials;

Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

23. Reiterating its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the main theme and topics of the Congress and to participate in thematic interactive round tables;

24. Encouraging Governments to start preparing for the Twelfth Congress early with a view to giving focused and productive contributions to discussions that will take place in the workshops and to participating actively in the organization of and follow-up to the workshops;

25. Considering the adoption of a decision providing for a three-day high-level segment at the Twelfth Congress in order to enable the effective involvement of all Member States and other representatives participating in the Congress;

Financial resources

26. Endorsing the measures outlined above and encouraging Member States to provide regular and adequate resources to enable UNODC to fully implement its mandates and to provide support in accordance with the increasing demand for technical assistance.